

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1807.

[No. 1875]

## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,

CORNER OF PRINCE AND WATER STREETS,  
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation  
and the prices of which are established,  
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the  
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

### W A N T E D,

A MILLER who is master of  
his business, to take care of a merchant mill.—  
To such a one good wages will be given.—  
For the person who wants, please apply to  
Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

March 17.

6 Hds. best retailing Molasses

40 barrels of nice Tanner's Oil.

20 bags of heavy Black Pepper

3 pipes of French Brandy

3 do. Holland Gin; and

1 box of brown Platillas.

A part of the above Goods are a con-  
signment, and will be sold unusually low by

M. MILLER.

March 10.

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A quantity of BEEF—Boston inspection  
No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on mode-  
rate terms.

Feb. 3.—d

Marsteller and Young,

HAVE just received, and will sell low if taken  
from on board,

3000 bushels Turks Island Salt.

ALSO,

17. Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 10.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE

2 half do. do. do.

6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

40 hds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof

10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d ds.

8 do. New-England do.

5 pipes Holland GIN

2 do. country do.

1 hhd. market Madeira Wine } of a super-

ior quarter casks do. do. do.

3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.

6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1.

13 hds. SUGAR of good quality

33 bbls. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 qt. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent

11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago

Barrels of Clover and Herbs Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.

ALSO,

10 quarter casks Port Wine

10 boxes Spermaceti Candles

12 kegs fresh Raisins—

For sale by

James Sanderson.

January 19.

For Sale or Rent,

WELL finished three story BRICK

DWELLING HOUSE, containing 7

rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke

house, coach house and stable and other ne-

cessary buildings all of brick, situate on Roy-

al street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and

the market. For particulars apply to

Robert Patton.

January 9.

For Sale,

GROUND RENT of Seventy-two Dol-

lars per annum, on Prince-street.

WANTED,

New Shares of the Bank of Alexandria and

Treasurer.

Wm. Groverman, Broker.

March 17.

## JUST RECEIVED

From PHILADELPHIA, and for sale by the  
subscriber,

An elegant and fashionable assort-  
ment of ladies' and children's Morocco and kid  
SHOES, and men and boys PUMPS and  
SHOES.

Charles Pascoe.

March 31. 6t

Just received from Philadelphia

By Captain Hand,

29 chests Young Hyson, and  
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior  
quality, which will be sold low.

Likewise on Hand,

6 hds. good Sugar,  
19 hds. Molasses, of a good quality,  
Salt of various kinds,  
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for  
family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27. d

## Landing,

From the brig MARY and sloop JANE,  
FOR SALE BY

Lawrason & Fowle,

50 tons PLAISTER PARIS  
50 barrels }

N. E. RUM.

5 hogsheads }  
4 pipes Holland Gin  
50 boxes mould candles  
200 boxes smoked Herring  
600 feet ours.

## IN STORE,

30 chests imperial and young hyson teas,  
of a superior quality

10 bales Beerboon gurahs  
120 casks fresh raisins

80 barrels N. E. Rum  
30 hogsheads } Retailing Segars

70 barrels }  
100 boxes soap  
75 do. chocolate  
2 cases cotton cards.

March 25. d

## FOR SALE,

(Now landing from sloop Mary-Ann.)

20 Quarter casks Sherry Wine

And in Store,

6000 bushels salt suitable for the fisheries  
6000 lbs. Coffees.

Wadsworth & Butler.

March 5. d

## FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between  
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occu-  
pation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated  
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mod-  
erate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

## JOHN G. LADD

Has just received and offers for sale,

67 chests fresh Teas,  
Consisting of Imperial, Hyson Shulan, Young  
Hyson and Hyson Skin, of the best quality.

2 bales very fine India COTTONS.

Also, a quantity of SALT, suitable for the

fishery.

Fresh Stone LIME, and  
Red CLOVER SEED.

March 9. d

## JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

150 Sacks Liverpool-stoved Salt, &

2600 Bushels do.

On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3. d

## Swarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York;

R E SPECTFULLY informs the public  
that he manufactures Swarrows Boots  
with all the modern improvements, warrant-  
equal to any in the United States. After many  
years of experience in his business, he has  
discovered a new method of retaining the elas-  
ticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg b  
it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of  
various descriptions, viz. Swarrows—Fair-  
Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes  
Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Grave  
Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants  
fit the Swarrows equal to the tuck boots.—  
Gentlemen will please to call and see for  
themselves, at his shop in King-street, be-  
tween Mr. Mou's and Mr. Hodgkin's tavern.

January 5. 6t

W. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

Printing, in its various branches,

handsomely executed at this office.

## Wanted to Charter.

A vessel of about 800 barrels burthen, to  
load for a British Windward Island in the  
West-Indies.

William Hodgson.

March 18. d

Just Received,  
And for Sale by COTTON & STEWART,

Carr's Stranger in Ireland.

(Price One Dollar.)

March 27. d

## SALT.

700 bushels of Ground Alum Salt,  
For sale on board the Montezuma,  
capt. Palmer. Apply to

M. MILLER.

April 2. d

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

W HERLAS a sum of money has been  
lately stolen amounting to upwards of  
One Hundred and Seventy Dollars, and it is  
supposed by some person of color. One hundred  
and twenty dollars in ten and five dollar  
bills of the bank of Potomac, three or four  
English guineas, and about two dollars in  
small change a silk purse, with about fifty  
dollars in silver. All persons are requested

to stop any one of the above description, that  
are not in the habit of having such sums of  
money of their own, and give information at  
the Printing Office, where the above reward  
will be paid on conviction the villain or vil-  
lains and recovering the property, or in pro-  
portion for any part of it, and Twenty Dollars  
for the thief or thieves without the property.

April 1. d

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING & FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE.

An assortment of WINES, LI-

QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

*To here*

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

IT has been the custom of European writers to decry all literary productions that appear on this side of the Atlantic, and to represent America as a climate unfavorable to the culture and expansion of genius. Some of our authors have followed their example, and even one has joined in this illiberal accusation who may himself be designated as an instance of its fallacy.

"In the cold shades, beneath those shifting skies,  
Where Fancy sickens and where Genius dies;  
Where few and feeble are the Muse's strains,  
And no fine frenzy riots thro' the veins."

As every successful effort, that tends to vindicate the *Clinton* literary character of our country, deserves a liberal support; the poems of the late Richard B. Davis, recently issued from the press of T. J. Swords, will receive a generous welcome from the friend of American literature.—In those productions he will perceive the true spirit and tenderness of poetry, occasionally heightened by the finer touches of sublimity. Their sweetness and sublimity also prove, that mildness and sensibility must have been happily mingled in the bosom of their author.

His earliest production, the "Elegy on a broken Flute," breathe the tenderness of Shenstone, with the mellowess of Gay.

The "Hymn of the Morning Stars," the "La Ode on the Calliopean Anniversary," and the "Elegy to the Memory of Lt. Joseph Youle," furnish glowing instances of the sublime. In the last mentioned poem, the icy power of death is so strongly described, that the heart feels cold on its perusal.

"On the cold couch of death our brother sleeps;  
Chill o'er his grave the gale of midnight sweeps."

The amatory poems are touching, tender, & sweet; while the same time free from falsehood, & the richness of Moore, without his licentiousness. The following is a beautiful specimen:

MARY.  
I love to meet the ray of morn,  
When summer's radiance gilds the vale;  
While, on angelic pinions borne,  
Calm pleasure floats upon the gale;  
The smiling morn, the dewy field,  
A thousand varied beauties yield;  
But lovelier, brighter charms I view,  
In MARY's eyes of heavenly blue.

I've seen the rose and tulip blow,  
With many a flower of brilliant dye,  
And on the picture's vivid glow  
I've dwelt with fascinated eye.  
Sweet are the painter's magic powers,  
And sweet the tints of opening flowers;  
But neither yet could boast a hue,  
Like MARY's eyes of heavenly blue.

The smiles of mirth I love to greet,  
Among the happy, gay and fair;  
Tis pleasing then; but far more sweet  
To meet my gentle MARY there.  
'Twas bliss—'twas rapture—while I prest  
The lovely girl to make me blest;  
A kind consenting glance I drew  
From MARY's eyes of heavenly blue.

All his illusions, particularly that "To Emma," "Expression," "Separation, an elegy," "The Southern Fair," and his various Songs, are equally chaste, rich & tender. Highly "susceptible of the charms of poetry," and warm with feeling, must have been the heart that could indite "The verses to her who alone could understand them."

In the descriptive he is equally successful: as is evinced by the "Sonnet to the Setting Moon," "Ode to Eliza," "Summer Evening," and many others. "Sunset" is a true Poetic Landscape: the very sound is almost an echo to the sense. It is equally tranquil with the scenery it describes. Like the gentle paintings of Claude Lorraine, it most happily presents a picture of perfect stillness and repose.

SUNSET.  
Soft o'er the mountain's purple brow  
Meek twilight draws her shadows grey;  
From tufted woods, and valleys low,  
Light's magic colors steal away.

Yet still, amid the spreading gloom,  
Resplendent glow the western waves,  
That roll o'er Neptune's coral caves,  
A zone of light on evening's dome.

On this lone summit let me rest;  
And view the forms of fancy dear,  
Till on the ocean's darkened breast,  
The stars of evening tremble clear;  
Or the moon's pale orb appear,  
Throwing her line of radiance wide,  
Far o'er the lightly-curving tide,  
That seems the yellow sands to chide.

No sounds o'er silence now prevail,  
Save of the dying vale below,  
Or sailor's song borne on the gale,  
Or roar at distance striking low.

So sweet, so tranquil, may my evening ray  
Set to this world—and rise in future day.

Here and there throughout these poems are scattered a few touches of humor, which shew that their author was capable of wielding a satyr's pen. His character, however, appears to have been of too mild a cast willingly to cause pain or inflict censure although merited. The "Elegy on an Old Wig found in the street" is a piece of chaste satire in the close of which the poet has not spared himself.

"The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,  
The solemn temples," like this wig must fall;

Their names shall die, their memory shall cease,  
And time's oblivious darkness bury all.

Then he, whose plaintive strains now mourn thy fate,  
Must surely expect an humble destiny;

For, never noticed by the fair & great,  
A simple, solitary bard is he.

No verse shall mourn, no stringer hear his fall:

Sometimes perhaps a barber boy may tell,  
(While, on worn paper, stuck against the wall,

This verse adorns his shop) "I knew him well:

"Each week to trim his visage sharp & thin,  
Was my employ, nor hard he task was found;

"Twelve straggling hairs I scraped from off his chin,

"Twelve more behind, an inch of ribbon bound.

"He lately disappear'd; but when or where  
The creature went, or how, or why he's gone.

"None know, nor do I think that any care,  
For he while here, appear'd to care for none.

"Thoughtful and silent in the shop he sat,  
No object stem'd his vacant eye to call;

"He heeded none of all our various chat—

"And now we hear of him no more—

that's all."

It rests with his countrymen to determine whether the poet has spoken with a prophetic spirit, or whether that genius whose possessor was hardly dealt with by the world, and is now gathered to the silent grave, shall have the only recompence which it can now receive, "an honest fame."

EXTRACT.

TRUTH.—Truth is the foundation of virtue, of all happiness here, of all hope hereafter. It is the key stone which holds the arch of the universe together. Destroy it, how immense the ruin! Disregard it, how complete the wretchedness! A general distrust, would produce a general dislike; universal uncertainty, universal misery. But lying has become so in use, that truth is out of fashion; quite thrown aside, as the uncoath garment of a Go-hick age, except here and there a man, who likes the habits of his youth, and the sturdy virtues of his fathers. The tendency of this is to corrupt society, to set all morality afloat; the object to gain the momentary triumph of a party, to produce the transient and savage smile of victory, when millions must mourn for it hereafter. The preservation of virtue, order and decorum, respect for age and reverence for authority, all infinitely more important to the state, than all the objects which this contemptible struggle can ever gain. But not only "truth is fallen in the streets," but the shepherds who point us to the Star of Bethlehem, are smiled upon, with the sneer of contempt, and ridiculed in public papers. When the guardians of morality are once removed, or their influence is once destroyed, who dare answer for the event?

TO RENT.

I WILL RENT the three story brick-house with all the back buildings attached thereto, on King and Patrick streets, formerly occupied by Davey Davey as a tavern—for terms apply to

Wm. N. Mills.

March 27.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

LOSS OF THE ANEAS TRANSPORT.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Quebec, to his friend in the neighborhood of Bath.

"QUEBEC, July 6, 1805.

"Yesterday five soldiers of the 100th regiment, who embarked on board a transport, which was supposed to have been lost, from the length of time she had been missing, arrived in a brig from Pool, that touched at Newfoundland, and brought the above men from that island. They give a more melancholy account of a shipwreck, and circumstances that followed it than I ever heard either in real or fictitious story; from one of them are collected the following particulars. He says, that about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 23d of October last, their vessel, the *Aneas* transport, struck on a rock with such force that they saw she must soon become a wreck. For the first five minutes all the women & children clung to their husbands and fathers; but in a short time, a wave came with such violence as swept, he supposes, 250 of their people from the deck, out of 346, which was the number on board before. The rock soon forced it way thro' all the decks, and 36 of the survivors were before 8 o'clock driven on a small island, about a quarter of a mile from where the vessel struck—at that time she was gone entirely to pieces. He cannot positively say how they got on shore; but he supposes they were floated on a part of the wreck. He remembers to have seen one of the boys endeavoring to save major Bertram, who having his arm broken by some timber, was on the point of sinking; he held him up as long as his strength permitted, but to save his own life, was at length obliged to let go his hold, and the major perished. The 35 who landed on the island consisted of seven sailors, and a part of the 100th regiment, two of which were officers, lieutenant Dawson and ensign Faulkner. They had the mortification to find the wind changed instantly as they landed, and drive every thing to sea, so that not an implement of any kind was saved from the wreck. Mr. Faulkner was correct in his idea of the situation; he knew that the main land which they saw about a mile distant was Newfoundland, and that they were 300 miles from St. John's.

"After passing one night on the little island, they formed a raft, and thirty of them arrived safely on the mainland—four had previously died, one of whom was the poor fellow who had tried to save the major, and another was missing who crawled from his comrades that he might die in quietness, having had both his legs broken; but he was found about 8 days after in a shocking state, with his feet frozen off; he still miraculously survives, and is one of the five who arrived here. The greater part directed their course to where the sun rose, leaving behind them the above man and two others, who were unable to walk from their bruises. Lieut Dawson was not able to keep up with the party after the first day, and two of the soldiers stayed back to attend him, one of whom is the person who gave me these particulars.

"After toiling on for 14 days, without eating any thing but berries, poor Dawson was unable to stand without support, and on their reaching the banks of a river, he (the informant) attempted to carry him over on his back, but having waded in as high as his neck, he was obliged to return and lay him down on the bank, where he entreated the faithful fellows to make the best of their way, and leave him to his fate—at the same time squeezing them affectionately by the hand, and intreating them to inform his father of his melancholy end. Here the honest Hibernian (the 100th regiment) burst into a flood of tears before he could proceed. "We staved with him (he resumed) until we knew not whether he was alive or dead." He described Mr. Dawson not above seventeen years of age, upwards of six feet high, and very thin, all circumstances unfavorable for a person to undergo fatigue and abstinence.

"After leaving poor Dawson they travelled, or rather wandered, to a weak, feeble state, for 12 days more; making in the whole 26 days; subsisting upon what nature presented to them in a cold barren land; but after the first four or 5 days they never felt hunger; and, in fact, their misfortunes were so great, as (to use his own expression) to kill hunger and deprive them of the sense of feeling; and the snow, for the last two days, was so

deep as to prevent their getting the necessary berries.

"These two wretches were at last found by a man belonging to a hunting party, who, not expecting to meet any human being, in that desolate region, and taking them at a distance for deer, had concealed himself behind a fallen tree with his gun pointed at one of them, when his dog jumped towards one of them, began to bark and convinced him of his error, when they related their shipwreck and suffering to the huntsman, the tears stole down his cheeks; and taking his mauls from his feet he gave them to the poor fellows, and invited them to his hunting cabin, which he said was only one mile off, but the real distance was at least twelve, in which, by degrees, he enticed them to proceed. When they approached the hut, four or 5 men came out with long bloody knives in their hands, and my informant says, he turned to his comrade and said—"After all that we have escaped we are brought here to be butchered and eat up!" But we soon found our mistake, the men had been cutting up some deer, the fruit of their chase, and our appearance soon drew the pity of these bloody-handed men, & when they produced a bottle of rum, we were convinced they were real Christians! It appears that they received every possible comfort from these hunters, who from the description they had received, set out in search of the others; they succeeded in finding the man who remained the first day on the island, and the other two were unable to leave the shore. The two who accompanied Mr. Dawson, had not made any great progress in the 26 days they were travelling, the places they were found at, was not at any considerable distance from the spot where they set off; so that in the woody labyrinth they must have nearly trod over the same ground again.

I asked my informant if they had given any instructions to the hunters where they might probably meet with the remains of poor Dawson, or of Faulkner and his party? He said they had but it was almost folly to follow any directions they could have given, for they knew not where they had been.

"Of thirty five who had survived the wreck only these five have been heard of, excepting two sailors of Faulkner's party who were picked up by a man on another hunting excursion, about ninety miles distant, apparently lifeless but they were taken to an adjacent settlement where they recovered. They are almost certain Mr. Faulkner and the rest of his companions must have perished in the woods.

"They all describe Faulkner to have been strong active and enterprising; and could any thing possibly have been effected for their preservation he would have accomplished it. The other officers of the 100th, expected much aid from these unfortunate young men. Each was proud of exerting himself, while the transports where lying about three miles from Port mouth, they both swam to the ship. Mr. Faulkner climbed up the side very little fatigued, but Mr. Dawson was nearly exhausted.

"When the surviving five arrived in the barrack square at Quebec, how affecting was the scene! Men and women flocking round them with despair anxiously inquiring for some friend or brother that was on board the unfortunate *Aneas*. Their answer was, "if you do not see him here be sure he is dead; for of 347 souls, we five Irish lads and two sailors, are the whole that remains alive." The tears and exclamations which followed are too mournful to be described—although could go on with minute particulars of these disastrous occurrences until I had written this letter to a folio volume, which if either of the poor fellows live to reach home will probably be the case."

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Davey and Mills, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and Wm. N. Mills is solely authorised to settle accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills, surviving Partner of Davey and Mills, January 23.

All those indebted to the above firm are requested to discharge their respective dues on or before the 10th day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced against them, without respect to persons.

William N. Mills, continues to carry on the Grocer's Flour Business, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—

And has just received, 2500 weight Firkin Butter, in complete order for shipping.

January 23.

To the Editor,  
12, 1805.  
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# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4.

To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser.

SIR, IT is doubted by some whether a citizen of the United States who lives in the district of Columbia, and is a freeholder in Virginia, has a right to vote at the elections in that state.

That the ground upon which this right is claimed may be understood, I beg leave to submit the following brief remarks.

In the 1<sup>st</sup> section in an act passed by the legislature of Virginia, in the year 1705, to be found in the 15<sup>th</sup> page of the revised of 1769, it is declared that "The freeholders of every county that now is, or hereafter shall be, in this dominion, now have, and forever hereafter shall have, the privilege and liberty of electing and choosing two of the most able and fit men of their county," as members of the assembly.

This act was so comprehensive in its description of persons who had a right to vote under it, that free negroes, mulattoes & Indians, who were freeholders, tho' they were not citizens, had a right to vote.

In order to prevent such persons from voting the legislature in the year 1723, passed a law declaring "that no free negro, mulatto or Indian whatsoever, shall vote at an election of Burgesses, or at any other election whatsoever."

To shew that the right of voting was not intended to be confined to resident freeholders, the third section of the first mentioned act imposes a fine upon such freeholders who reside in the county and do not attend the election and vote.

The act of 1705 was continued and was in force in the year 1776, when the present form of the government of the state of Virginia was adopted.

By the 7<sup>th</sup> section of the constitution of Virginia, it is declared, "that the right of suffrage in the election of members of both houses shall remain as exercised at present" at the time the state constitution was adopted, the right of suffrage was as the act of 1705, declared it should be.

If this was the case, then no law passed since 1776, altering the right of suffrage, is constitutional.

Upon another ground has the citizen of Columbia, and who is a freeholder in Virginia, a right to vote; it is declared by the 8<sup>th</sup> article of the bill of rights of the state of Virginia, that "Elections of members to serve as representatives of the people in assembly, ought to be free; and that all men, having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with and attachment to the community, have the right of suffrage; and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public uses without their own consent, or that of their representative so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not in like manner assented, for the public good."

If a freeholder living in the district of Columbia, cannot vote at a Virginia election, the legislature of that state has no right to pass any law affecting his property there or tax his land—But this clause of the bill of rights which is paramount to all the acts of the legislature secures to him his right of voting.—What strong evidence can a man give of his permanent common interest with and attachment to the community, or to the state than by becoming a part proprietor of the land which forms the state?

But it is stated that the present election law of the state passed in seventeen hundred and ninety two declares that every male citizen of this commonwealth possessing such a freehold as is described in the 1<sup>st</sup>, shall have a right to vote. This by no means confine the residence of a man to the state. The term citizens of this commonwealth, will include any person who is a citizen of the U. S.; for every person who is a citizen of the U. S. is a citizen of each state—And the 2<sup>nd</sup> section of the 4<sup>th</sup> article of the constitution of the U. S. declares, "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states." If then a freeholder in Virginia and living in Virginia is entitled to the "privilege" of voting in Virginia, surely a freeholder in Virginia living in Maryland has the same privilege. But it is necessary to ascertain who are citizens of Virginia according to the laws of that state—By an act of the General Assembly, passed in 1786, and re-enacted in 1792, it is declared "that all free persons born within the territory of this commonwealth, all persons not being natives who have acquired a right to citizenship under former laws, and also all children wherever born whose fathers or mothers are or were citizens at the time of the birth of such children, shall be deemed citizens of this common-

wealth, until they relinquish that character in manner hereafter mentioned." There is no person who is a freeholder in Virginia residing in Alexandria county, it is believed, who was not either born himself in Virginia or one of whose parents was not born in Virginia—if so, they are certainly citizens of the commonwealth of Virginia and will remain so, no matter where they reside, until they relinquish that character by executing a deed in writing, under his hand and seal in the presence of 3 witnesses and proved by them or two of them before the general court, or district or county court of the district or county in which the party resides, or by a verbal declaration made before either of the above courts, to be by them entered of record, and shall in addition to the above declaration depart out of the commonwealth. The law upon the subject of citizenship will be seen in page 107 of the Revised Code of 1802.

A. B.

ONE of the grounds taken in the Supreme Court by the crown lawyers in BOLLMAN'S case, for refusing the habeas corpus, was that the inferior court had committed the prisoners—on this Mr. Harper eloquently exclaimed—"Let it be once established by the authority of this court, that a commitment on record by such a tribunal as I have described is to stop the course of the writ of habeas corpus, is to shut the mouth of the supreme court, and see how ready, how terrible, and how irresistible an engine of oppression is placed in the hands of a dominant party flushed with victory and irritated by a recent conflict or struggling to keep down an opposing party, which it hates and fears!!! Rather let it be now declared that there exists in this high tribunal, a power to protect the liberty of the citizens by the writ of habeas corpus against the enterprises of inferior courts, which may be constituted for the purpose of oppression or revenge, and you place one barrier more around us. It will not then be in the power of a petty and despicable retainer to the dominant party of the moment, vested for the purpose with the powers of an obscure court of record, to doom to perpetual imprisonment (perhaps) every man, whom those in power may wish to destroy or to punish. One check at least, perhaps, alas! too feeble, will be opposed to that tyranny, which is the most ruthless, the most blind and the most bloody, the tyranny of faction, the tyranny exercised by demagogues in the name of the people. The blessing of personal liberty, the greatest of all sublunar good, for which our friends and fathers have bled; for which I should wish to draw my sword, and for which he who is not ready to draw his sword and spill his blood, deserves neither the name nor the privileges of a freeman; that blessing will not then depend on the obsequious will of an humble dependent of power, dreading the loss of his place and gaping for the reward of a higher salary; we shall have at least the protection of the highest and most independent court known to our constitution; happy if that should prove sufficient!"

V & W.—The habit which some have of sounding *v* as *w* and *w* as *v*, is hit off in the following dialogue between a London citizen and his servant:

Citizen. William, I vant my vig.  
Servant. Vitch vig, sir?  
Citizen. Vy, the vite vig in the wooden vig box, vitch I vore last Wednesday at the westerly.

Servant. Wery vell, sir.

In a new work of uncommon excellence, one of the Royal Academicians, a man of various genius, at once a painter and a poet, thus poignantly expresses his contempt for the coxcombs of modern philosophy.

[Port Folio.]

UNGRAC'D, ungracious, dull, demure and vain,  
A cavilling, cold, pert, disputatious train;  
The nation's obloquy, the time's offence,  
Infest philosophy and torture sense;  
Pervert all truth, proscribe each finer art,  
Fire the weak head, and freeze the feeling heart;

Adrift in Passion's tempest turn the mind,

And cut the moral cables of mankind;

In patchwork of exploded follies wrought,

Close quilted in good housewifery of thought.

Their heads with straws from Rousseau's stubbie crown'd.

Our metaphysic madmen rave around,

With Kings and Priests they wage eternal war,

And laws and life's strait waistcoat they abhor,

As crafty means to check the mind's career,

And put inspir'd philosopher's in fear;

To cramp the energies of soul and sense,

And constitute enjoyment an offence.

What food for ridicule! what room for wrath! When Study works up Folly to a froth! When Dullness bubbling o'er Ambition's fire, In cloud and smoke and vapor will aspire; Through each foul funnel of the press will rise, And fill with fog the intellectual skies.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 20.

The following recommendation of a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in order to arrest one man, against whom sufficient proof to support a civil arrest, it seems does not exist, could not appear during the present alarming times, in any print in this city. It is sent on by mail, in order that it may appear where something like liberty of the press exists. The people of the U. S. will, perhaps, make those comments on it, which, if made here, might subject the author to military arrest, court-martial discipline, a dungeon, or the dreadful punishment of "deportation."

## MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the legislative council,

and of the house of representatives, We have been officially informed that the "reputed leader of the conspiracy," which has menaced our safety, and disturbed our tranquility, was "in the hands of the civil authority at Natchez," and it is now confidently reported (although no official information upon the subject has been received by me) that many of his adherents have also arrived in the Mississippi territory. Among them are two individuals who are represented to have evaded by flight from the state of Ohio, that punishment which the law in justice and in mercy, would have awarded against them.

One of these persons I have most satisfactory information for stating did, in September last, propose to a citizen in whose vicinity entire confidence may be placed, "to join in a plan to bring about a dissolution of the union; and after pointing out the advantages which would result to leading men, from the erection of a separate government on this side the mountains, and observing that the people were ripe for such a measure, he said their plan would be to go on with an armed force to New Orleans, to seize that place, and after getting the money in the banks, the military stores, and the French artillery there, to force the country to a separation from the Atlantic states, by operating on its commerce. In charity to human nature, I cannot suppose that all concerned in the conspiracy were prepared to support objects so horrible. On the contrary, I am persuaded many have been seduced into the association by artifice and misrepresentation; and to all such I trust a generous forgiveness may be extended.

I cannot, however, disguise from the two houses of assembly, how greatly I regret that the existing laws do not afford adequate means for the prevention of conspiracies of this diabolical nature, for the discovery of the parties concerned, and for their punishment. I have recently been advised (and from a source entitled to credit) of the approach to this city of an agent of the conspirators; I am informed of his name, and the route he takes, and have but little doubt as to the object of his mission. And yet I believe it is not in my power to adduce such proof as would justify a civil magistrate in committing him to prison. And should I arrest him upon my own authority, a writ of habeas corpus would most probably rescue him from my possession, and he might then be enabled to fulfil the treasonable duty which he may be charged.

Assured of the fidelity and patriotism of the great body of the American people, I assure also that by the vigilance of the general and state governments, many of the adherents of the conspirators, with their boats and supplies, have been arrested on the waters of the Ohio, and that the arm of the nation is raised against them; I apprehend no permanent misfortune, nor can this territory, in the worst of times, experience any other than a temporary evil. We owe it however to our immediate safety to continue for the present our measures of precaution; and in addition to those already adopted, the expediency of suspending, for a short time, and under such restrictions as may be best calculated to protect the innocent, "the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus" is recommended to your consideration.

(Signed)

Wm. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

New Orleans, Feb. 10, 1807.

New-Orleans, Feb. 13th, 1807.

SIR,

In consequence of your letters of yesterday, we have examined the ordinance by which this territory is governed, and unite in the opinion that the legislature thereof has not the power to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus.

We are, with due respect,  
DOM. A. HALL,  
GEO. MATTHEWS, jun.  
WM. SPRIG,  
JAMES BROWN.

John Watkins, Esq. & Baker  
of the House of Representatives.

(The day after the above letter was received the following resolution was adopted with but three dissenting voices.)

Resolved, That the house of representatives of the territory of Orleans, have examined with attention the constitution of the U. S. and the ordinance of congress by which this territory is governed, and are of opinion that they cannot, without violating the constitution, suspend under any restrictions whatever, the writ of habeas corpus.

No Mail for yesterday or to

had not arrived when this paper

was put to press.

## PUBLIC SALE.

In consequence of the unfavorableness of the weather the sale of the Bank House advertised to take place on Thursday last, was postponed to WEDNESDAY next, the 8th day of April, at twelve o'clock—when will be sold, on the premises, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, for approved indorsed negotiable notes,

The House and Lot  
Lately occupied as a Bank House.  
A deed of trust will be taken to secure the payment.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 4.

## SALT.

I HAVE ON HAND,  
SALT of the following description, which I will sell low.

TURK'S-ISLAND,  
ROCK ALLUM,  
ST. UBES,  
GROUND ALLUM,  
FINE, in bulk and sacks.

ALSO,  
WHISKEY, of Stove's manufactory, with the usual assortment of GROCERIES.

April 4.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 31<sup>st</sup> ultimo, from

board on the sloop Unity, John Hernan Kruger, a Dutch indented servant, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, slender made, light complexion. Whoever takes up said servant and delivers him to me, shall receive the above reward but no charges.

Daniel McClean.

April 4.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Andrew Ramsay and Catharine his wife, and William Ramsay, to the subscriber to secure the payment of certain sums of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on the premises, on the 14th day of May next, in the town of Alexandria, the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

VIZ.

One Lot or parcel of ground, situate on the south side of King-street, and to the eastward of Fairfax-street, extending on King-street 25 feet, thence southwardly, with a line parallel to Fairfax-street, 82 feet, to a twelve foot alley. On this lot there are two good frame store houses.

One other Lot, situate to the southward of Queen-street, and on the east side of Fairfax-street, and extending therewith 27 feet 9 inches, thence eastwardly and parallel to Queen-street 90 feet.

ALSO,  
One other Lot on Thompson's alley, extending on said alley and binding thereon 44 feet 8 inches, by 83 feet deep. A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months will be given to the purchaser, on his giving his notes, with an approved endorser, for the payment of the purchase money in three equal instalments, and a deed of trust on the property.

Ludwell Lee, Trustee.

March 14.

STRAYED, on the farm belonging to C. W. Valengen, in Fairfax county, two SHEEP with LAMBS, marked with a hole in one ear and a swallow fork in the other. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

April 4. C. W. VALENGEN.

## VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

**Hamilton's Grand Restorative,**  
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

**Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.**

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

**Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.**

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

**Hamilton's Elixir.**

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumption.

**Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.**

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

**The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.**

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

**The Anodyne Elixir.**

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

**Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.**

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

**Tooth-ache Drops.**

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

**The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.**

Cleanses and strengthens them, and removes the enamel of the teeth from decay.

**Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.**

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

**Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.**

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

**Ague and Fever Drops.**

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in the cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

**Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.**

James Kennedy, sen.  
Alexandria, October 18.

## ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

Of the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.  
No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee.

From *Leather Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

## HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

## ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

## HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Hank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despised of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubtedly cause of the child's disorder.

*Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine-street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.*

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skin and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

**Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.**

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Spasms, Gout, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those

who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon

trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS or Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gilson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John MacCubbin, Esq. Mrs. MacCubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

*Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelby, butcher.*

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

*Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.*

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 22, 1806.

## WILL BE SOLD OR LEASED, ON GROUND RENT.

ED, on TERM OF YEARS, or for ever,

NUMBER OF VALUABLE AND ELEGANTLY SITUATED BUILDING LOTS, in this Town—on Fairfax, Cameron, Water, Union and Princess streets. They will be laid off to accommodate purchasers. Application may be made to William Herbert, Esq. or to the subscriber near Patuxent Iron-works, Prince George's County, Maryland.

John C. Herbert.

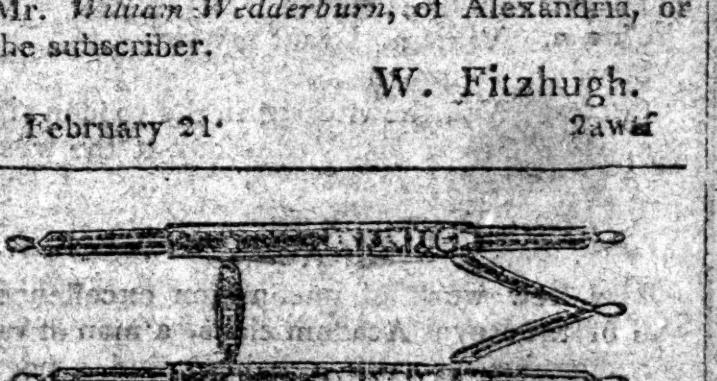
February 12.

## For Sale or Rent,

MY LAND, TOBACCO WIRE-HOUSES, and other buildings at Boyd's Hole, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Timberlake. Possession may be had the first of April. For further particulars apply to Mr. William F. Grimes, near the place, Mr. William Wedderburn, of Alexandria, or the subscriber.

W. FITZHUGH.

February 21.



## Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, at the premises next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in Prince-street.

## Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,

From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads

London particular Madiera Wine

Catalonia ditto, by the quarter cask

Virginia Rum, of excellent quality

Molasses by the hogshead

Liverpool Stoved Salt

And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattle, & Co.

January 26.

United States Court, Fish Circuit and

Virginia District.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1806.

John M'Fer, assignee of Josiah Watson, plaintiff—against

Bird, Savage and Bird, James Watson, John Watson, jun. James Taylor and

Richard M. Scott, defendants.

THIS cause was this day heard on the bill,

answers, replication thereto, exhibits,

and the proceedings in the suit lately depending in this court, between Robert Bird, against Josiah Watson and John Love, and was argued by counsel.

On consideration whereof the court

court not now deciding on the respective

claims of the parties to the lands in the pro-

ceedings mentioned, doth adjudge and

decree, that the marshal of this district, or

one of his lawful deputies, after having ad-

vised the time and place of such sale for

five weeks successively in one or more news-

papers printed in the town of Alexandria and

city of Washington) do expose to sale, at

public auction, the tract of land in the pro-

ceedings mentioned, called Buckland, either

altogether or in parcels as the parties may

agree; or in case of their disagreement, in

which way he may think will most enhance the price

thereof, upon the following terms, to wit—

One-fifth part of the purchase money agreed

to be paid therefor, to be in cash, and the bal-

ance in four equal annual payments, bearing

interest from the date if not punctually paid,

taking bonds with sufficient securities from

the purchaser or purchasers, payable to the

marshal, for the use of such of the parties to

this sale, and the sale aforesaid, as may here-

after be adjudged entitled thereto, and retain-

ing the title to the said lands as security for

the payment of the said annual instalments

and in case default be made in the